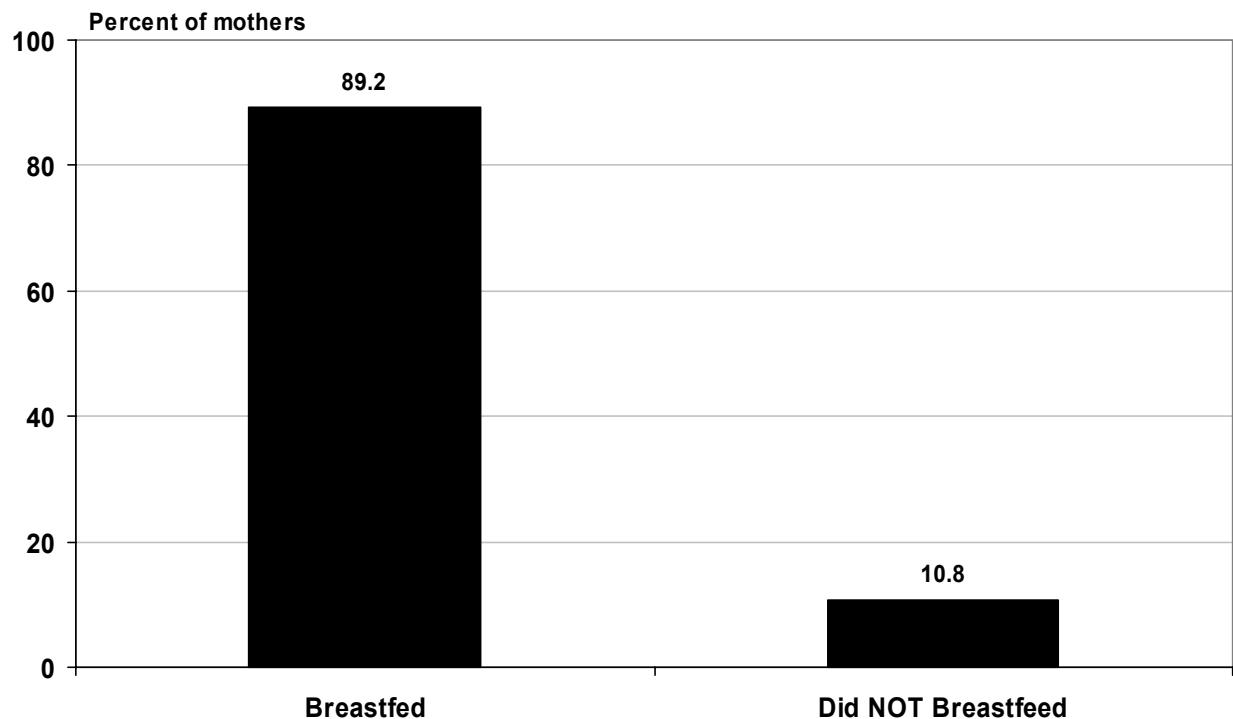


BREASTFEEDING

Idaho PRATS Prevalence of Breastfeeding 2001



Summary

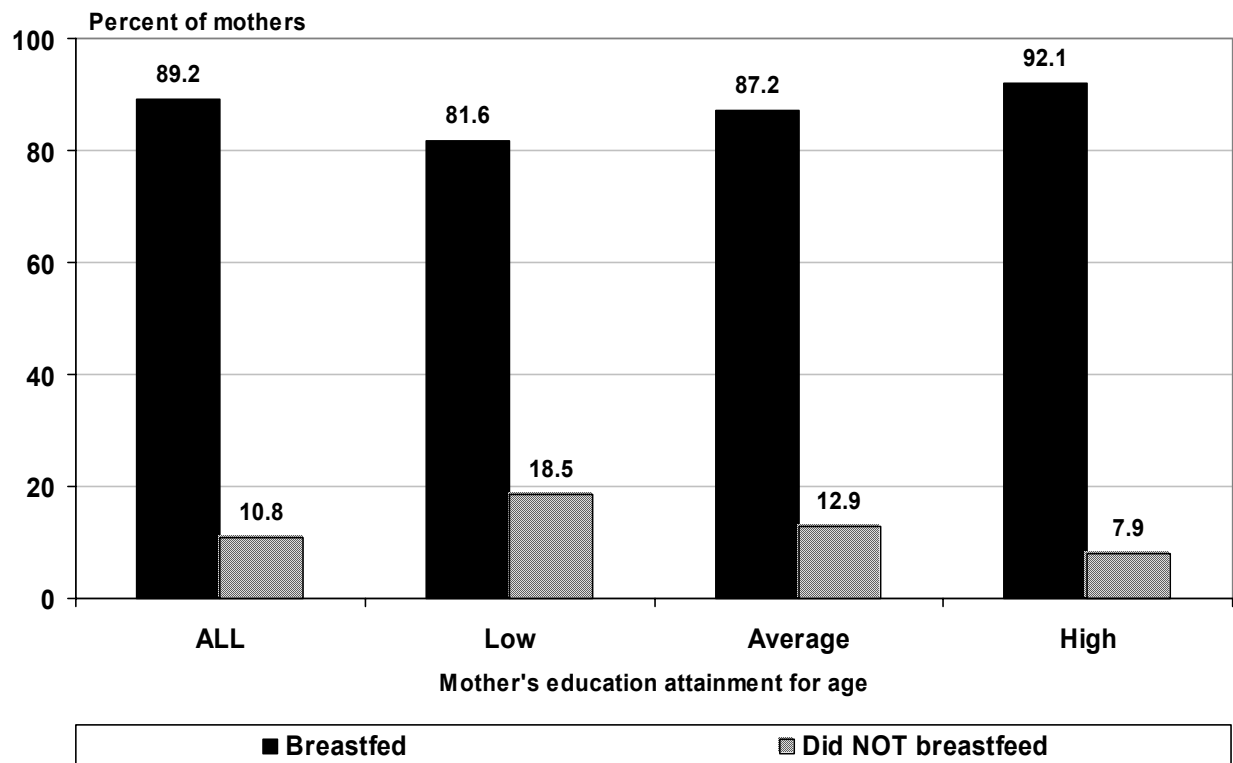
The American Academy of Pediatrics and the World Health Organization recommend breastfeeding for at least the first year of life. Breastfeeding is associated with increased resistance to infections, decreased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), enhanced neurological development, and numerous other benefits (Oregon Department of Human Services, 2004). PRATS respondents were asked whether they had ever breastfed their new baby. Without reference to length of time, 89.2 percent of Idaho adult mothers breastfed their new baby.

Idaho PRATS

Prevalence of Breastfeeding

By Mother's Education Attainment for Age

2001



Summary

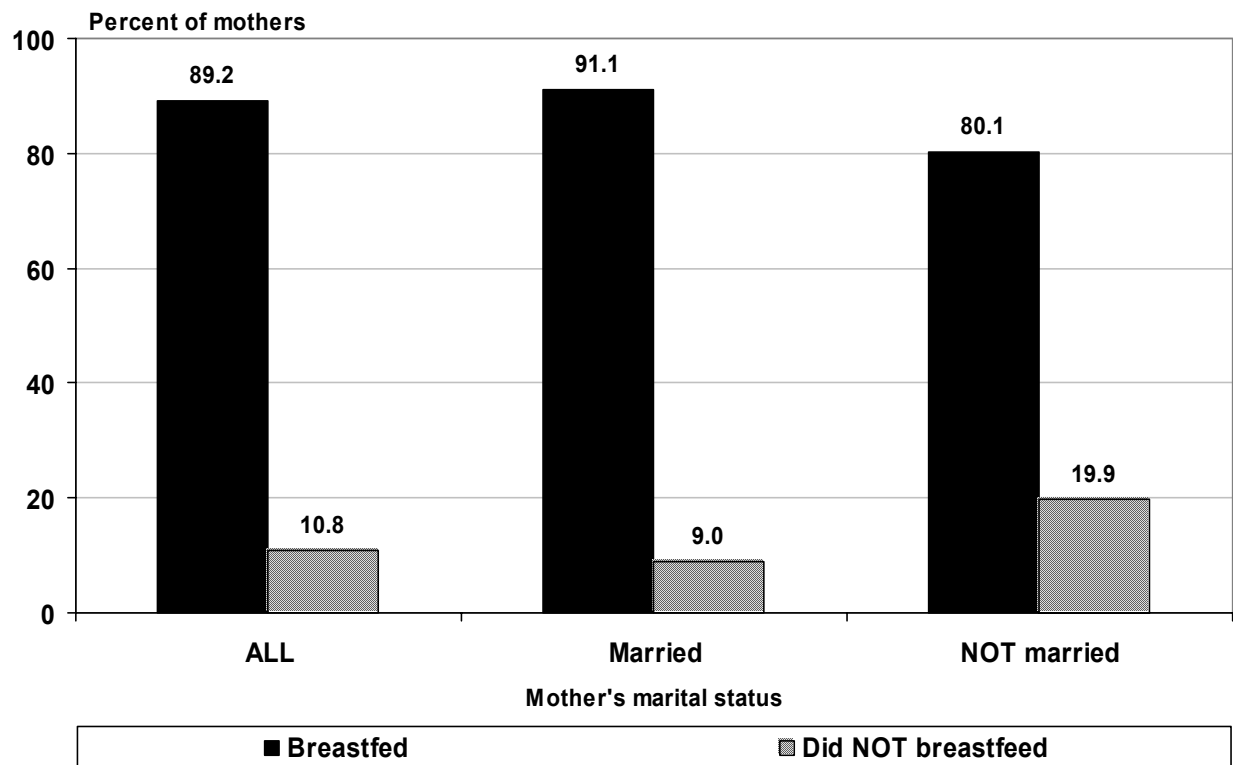
The prevalence of breastfeeding among Idaho resident adult mothers was 89.2 percent and 92.1 percent for mothers with average or high education, respectively, compared with 81.6 percent for mothers with low education attainment for age. The difference between mothers with low educational attainment and those with high educational attainment was statistically significant ($p=.05$).

Idaho PRATS

Prevalence of Breastfeeding

By Mother's Marital Status

2001



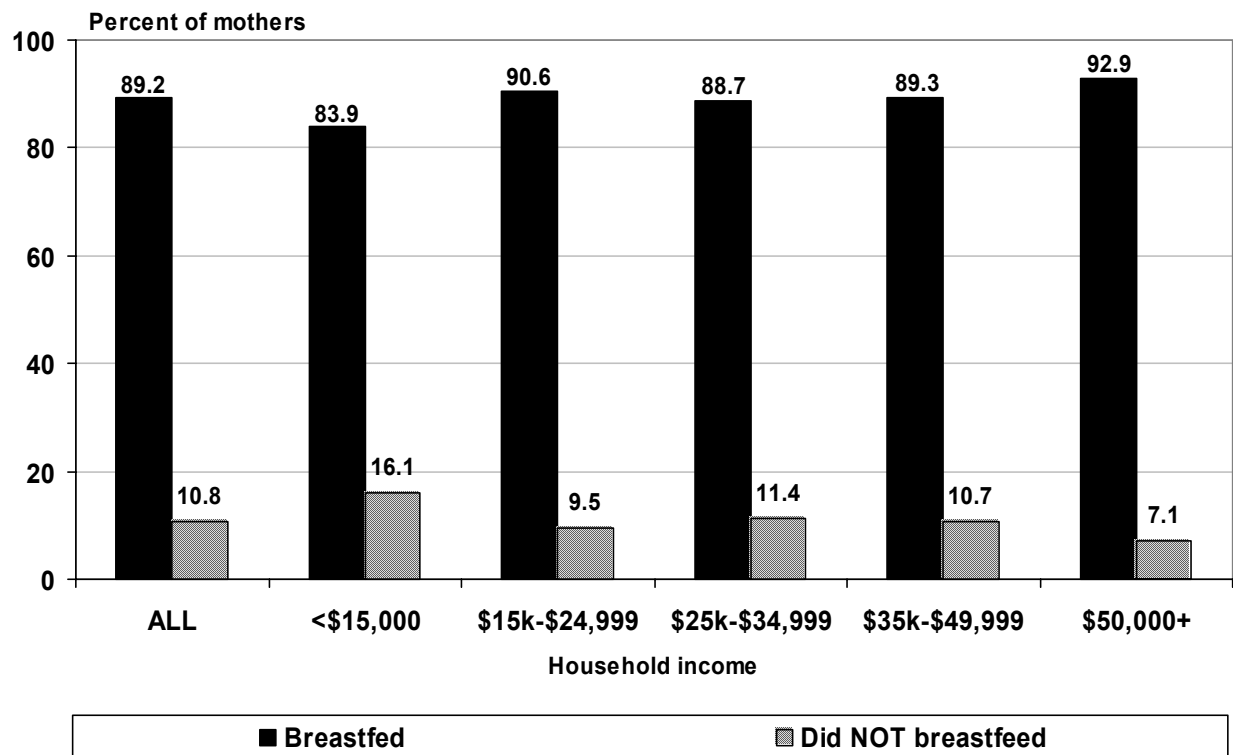
Summary

The prevalence of breastfeeding among Idaho resident adult mothers was 91.1 percent for mothers who were married, compared with 80.1 percent for mothers who were not married. The difference was statistically significant ($p=.05$).

Idaho PRATS

Prevalence of Breastfeeding

By Household Income 12 Months Prior to Pregnancy 2001



Summary

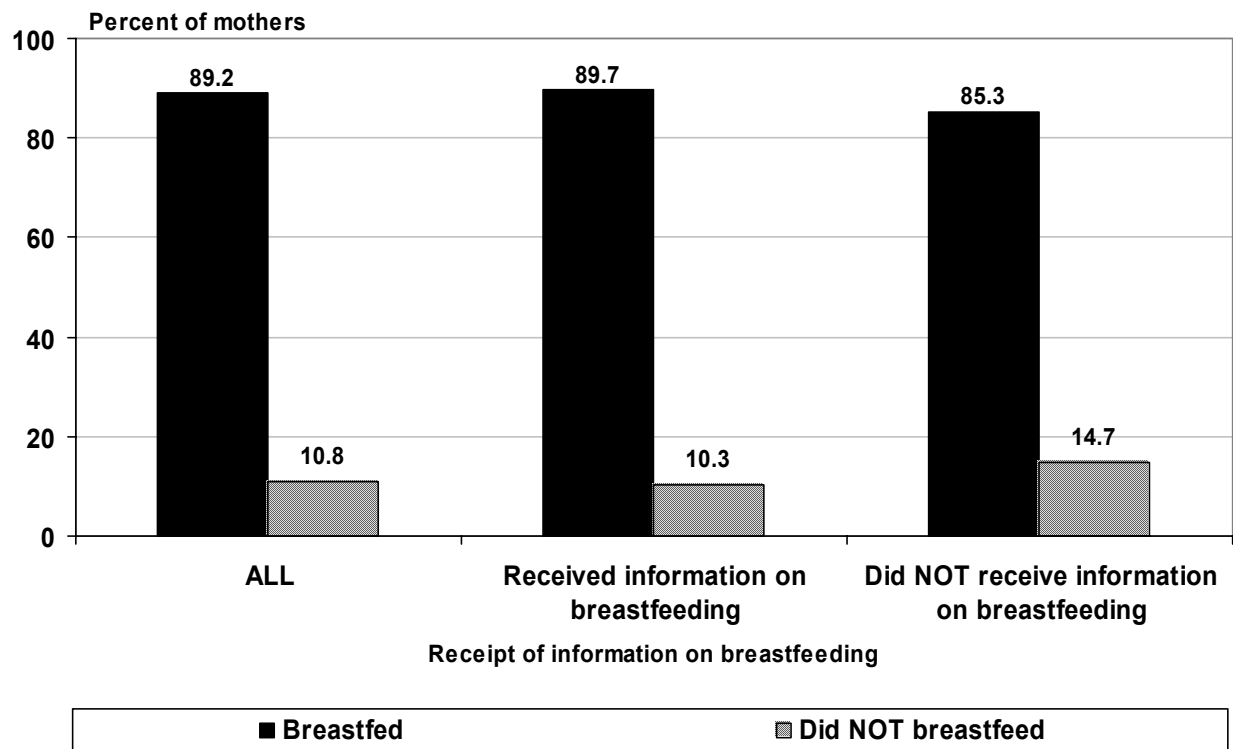
The prevalence of breastfeeding among Idaho resident adult mothers increased with household income. There was a difference of nine percentage points in breastfeeding rates between mothers with incomes of \$50,000 and greater and mothers with incomes of less than \$15,000. Mothers with incomes between \$15,000 and \$24,999, however, had the second highest rate of breastfeeding (90.6 percent). The difference between the lowest and highest income categories was statistically significant ($p=.05$).

Idaho PRATS

Prevalence of Breastfeeding

By Receipt of Information About Breastfeeding

2001

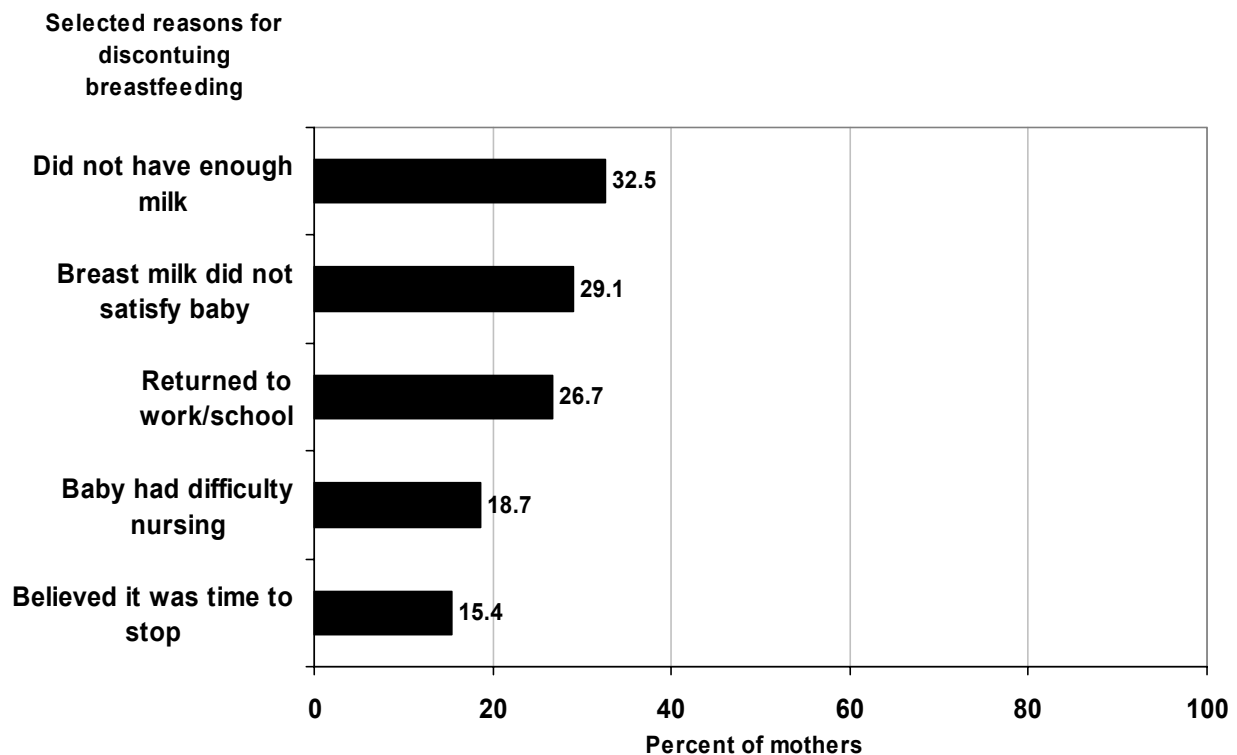


Summary

There was no statistically significant difference between mothers who received information on the benefits of breastfeeding during prenatal visits and those who did not receive information with regard to the prevalence of breastfeeding ($p=.05$).

Idaho PRATS

Selected Reasons for Discontinuing Breastfeeding 2001



Summary

A variety of reasons for discontinuing breastfeeding were given by PRATS respondents. The most common were not having enough milk (32.5 percent) and breast milk alone not satisfying their baby (29.1 percent). Reasons not shown in the graph include nipple or breast problems (13.3 percent), inconvenient to continue (13.0 percent), and needing someone else to feed the baby (10.1 percent), among others.

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